inposing and elaborate exercises been witsed as those which occurred to-day, the occasion being the unveiling of the statue to the Confederate dead and the decorating of their graves. Early in the morning special trains from both North and South came into the city crowded with Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and visitors to participate in the exercises, and by noon the number of strangers in the city were estimated at 6,000, RECEPTION OF THE VETERANS.

The visiting Veterans were met at the depot by a committee of Manry Camp and the visiting Sons of Veterans by a committee of R. S. Chew Camp, both of this city. The headquarters for the Veterans was the court-house and the Opera-House Hall for the Sons of Veterans, where an address of welcome was delivered to the latter by Mr. W. H. Merchant, of R. S. Chew Camp. THE PROCESSION.

Promptly at 3:30 the procession formed on Princess Anne street, the right resting on Commerce street, and after parading the principal thoroughfares proceed at to the cemetery, where they were called to order by Captain John G. Mason, of Maury Camp. The orator of the day, General Bradley T. Johnson, was then introduced by Captain Mason.

The Procession. by Captain Mason. Address of General Bradley T. Johnson.

Fellow Confederates, Men and Women,— For the last twenty years I have been ob-serving with growing wonder the phe-nomenon of feeling toward the actors on the Confederate side in the war between

the States.

When Appenditox temporarily terminated the struggle for liberty and self-government which our race has been making with heart and brain and muscle, in discussion and in battle, from the days of Alfred to the present, it seemed as if rebellion crushed and loyalty triumphant could only result in odium to the unsuecould only result in olium to the unsuc-cessful side. I never agreed with that estimate of the situation, for I believed if the Confederate people were true to their ideals of honor and fidelity their glorious achievements would be certain of appreciation by the generations to come, and I believe they would be true. But I did not anticipate what has oc-

But I did not anticipate what has co-curred. Never in my most highly-colored dreams did I see a hope of such speedy re-alization of our aspirations. It is a fact, and a wonderful fact, that the pathos, the sentiment, the romance of the war between the States is concentrated, exceptalized about and companies from the

war between the States is concentrated, crystallized about, and emanates from the cause of the Confederacy.

In the North to day no name stirs human hearts like that of LEE, no fame electrifies the people like STONEWALL, no flag flashes, no sabre glitters like that of STUART. Neither GRANT nor SHERLMAN nor SHERIDAN, the great and successful seddiers of the yet croice side, have MAN nor SHERIDAN, the great and suc-cessful soldiers of the victorious side, have left such an impression on the imagination or the hearts of the people as have the leaders of the Confederates, who died in battle or yielded to overwhelming force.

where further resistance would have been I do not mean to intimate, for I do not believe, that the North has changed its opinion as to the wisdom of our course. They thought then and they think now it was foolish to attempt to break up a Union,

dimly pressing itself upon the northern mind that we tried to avoid war, did not want war, but that war was brought on, waged, and continued for the purpose of keeping a faction in power and enabling the controllers of the faction to make a

It was not a patriotic war to preserve the Union, but a contractors' war to secure the men in power permanent control in Pensions and bounties are the degrading

consequences of the mercenary motives which brought it on.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

that, try to take it in, and appreciate it.

### THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

THE CONFEDERAL SOLDIER.

This simple, country boy, sent off by his mother (and she a widow) with a new suit of home-made clothes, not a penny in his pocket, puts himself in the first company that leaves for Manassas Junction.

In cold and in wet, in rain and in darkness, half frozen and half starved, in battle and on the march, he does his duty.

Night after night for months on the picket-line, ease and comfort and pay are within ten minutes' walk. A prisoner at Camp Chase, or Elmira, or Point Lookout, utterly without hope of exchange, with the distinct alternative of taking the oath, or dying of starvation in prison, he deteror dying of starvation in prison, he deter-mines, for he never debated it, to die thus rather than disgrace himself, his people,

How many cases have you and I known like this? How many men formed, moulded, and hammered by adversity until they become the models of a higher social standard and the perpetuators of a higher

vading sentiment and directing force of that society.

The South with a more generous climate had developed a more sentimental society. In a sparsely-settled country the ties of blood retained their hold. Husband and wife, parent and child, all the ramified relations of kinship, kept their binding force. Devotion to veracity and honor in man, chastity and fidelity in woman, were the ideals which formed character. The forms and sentiments of southern society were the primitive forms and sentiments of the older civilization.

were the primitive forms and sentiments
of the older civilization.

They belonged to that state of development which the modern social philosophers call Militarism.

The principles and organization of the North belongs to that later development known as industrialism.

ITS GRAND BASIS. The social organization of the South was founded on the protection of the weak by the strong, of the simple by the wise, of the poor by the rich. It held on to that form of co-operative labor, which had existed before history began, whereby the strong, the wise, and the rich had continued and directed the labor of the weak, the simple, and the poor, which provided for them in infancy and in old age, which secured them a comfortable and happy secured them a comfortable and happy subsistence out of the proceeds of their

We have the record of 4,000 years of civilization formed and developed on this system of protection and co-operative labor.

Assyris, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and modern Europe had all been formed on this organization of labor. The industrial system, whereby the wise and the strong, the tem, whereby the wise and the strong, the rich and the powerful, make all the rest work for them, while they allot men such portion of the proceeds of their labor as they think proper, and call it wages, which casts them aside when their force is expended, and leaves them to die in poorhouses and rot in tenement-houses, has had an experience of scarce 100 years, and the whole of Christendom is undermined with anarchism, and nihilism, and honeycombed with social discontent.

No man can foretell the hour when the

combed with social discontent.

No man can forstell the hour when the volcano will burst in Europe and overwhelm Church and State, Czar and President, in one common ruin. In the North, where the industrial system has had its freest and fullest development, organized labor and agricultural discontent are the all-pervading symptoms of social disorder and the precursor of political ruin. It is certain that the present condition is only temporary. When all the property and temporary. When all the property and means of living are more and more accu-mulating in a few hands and the political power is possessed by the many, it takes no prophet to forceal that some other ar-

no prophet to foretell that some other arrangement must be made.

The resistance made by the South was not merely an attempt to preserve political institutions, but to perpetuate a social organization inherited through a thousand generations—the sanctity of marriage, the inviolability of the family, the faith in truth, honor, virtue, the protection of home. Historically the position of the South was impregnable.

The States constituting the Union had rebelled against George III. as States. They had fought through the war of that rebellion as States. Maryland did not join the confederation until March 1, 1781, and Virginia had declared her independence long before the confederated States had declared themselves free and independent States. The treaties with France and the foreign Powers during the war had been because, first, it was so profitable, and second, because it was impossible before overwhelming forces for us to succeed.

But I do mean to say that the idea is But I do mean to say that the northern

The Constitution was formed by States, such having an equal vote. It was adopted and put in operation by States. Rhode island and North Carolina refused to con-

lished or ever can be settled it is that the Union was formed of equal, independent, sovereign States by the act of those States

AN ANGLO-SAXON AXIOM. which brought it on.

RESULTS OF THE VIOTORY.

And victory has been the source of unterable evils to them, while defeat has developed enormous good in character and in conduct with ms. Discussing this interesting relation of the Confederate cause to northern sentiment the other day with morthern man, he said: "You know all men are willing to throw flowers over the corpse of the good, the pure, and not the corpse of the good, the pure, and not the corpse of the good, the pure, and not the they despise. The reason why the Confederates are respected, as I understand it, is that honorable and high-minded men and women respect those who possess the same qualities, and as the high ideas and noble conduct of the Confederates is more and more understood, then they will attract the admiration, the love, and the respect of all noble people.

I yield to no one in my estimation of the genius, the courage, and the valor of the genius, the courage and the valor of the genius, the courage, and the valor of the scatt Confederate soldiers, the great confederate soldiers, the great charter. They had rebelled against thing to throw while the mountary to ancient institutions of the realm. They rebelled against James II when he was suspected of intending to overthrow their laws. They rebelled against George III, when he tried to deprive them of the rights of their ancessors and more understood, then they will at the power of all the States, to some of the inherited and inalienable track the English race has ever produced.

England has brought forth Marlboro and Wellington, Lawrence and Wolshey at the same time, such a very them of the source of the same provided the provided the provided the provided t This being so, the whole course of English history shows that our ancestors have invariably at all times redressed wrongs and reformed abuses in government by armed resistance to illegal power when necessary. It had long been an axiom of our race that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," Our ancestors had rebelled against King John and wrung from him the great charter. They had rebelled against Charles I, when he attempted to govern them without a parliament of their

man or any people. But it seems too clear for demonstration that if they came into the Union as States, they had the right to leave it as States. Rebellion has no terrors for us. Our ancestors have been rebels time, time and again for a thousand years. George Washington was a rebel; John Hampden was a rebel; Algernon Sydney was a rebel; Kosciusko was a rebel; Wif-liam Tell was a rebel.

for us. Our ancestors have been rebels time, time and again for a thousand years. George Washington was a rebel; Algernon Sydney was a rebel. But I have no fear. Institutions of the Consective Prevail over social and the law of heredity prevail

CONFEDERATE DEAD

Imposing and Elaborate Ceremonies at Fredericksburg.

OLATION BY GEX. BRADLEY I. JOHNSON.

Balogy of the Confederate Soldier—The South Vindicated.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILED.

The Bronze Status Greeted by a faive of Auritleyr and as Shoot—Decoration of the Engage with the forces of nature had nationally and the present of the green and straight of Auritleyr and as Shoot—Decoration of the Graves and an Address by General Corres held his misfortung of the Graves and an Address by General Corres to Soldier the Monument of the State Soldier—The South Vindicated.

The Bronze Status Greeted by a faive of Auritleyr and as Shoot—Decoration of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Corres—Action of the Graves and an Address by General Co

THE RESULTS.

They have succeeded, having overthrown a constitution with limitations and guarantees, and instituted one with absolute power, controlled ostensibly by popular will, but in fact directed by a heartless plutocracy for its own benefit. They have fixed the precedent that all property depends on force and not on justice and right, for they have destroyed five thousand million dollars' worth of property on the pretence that it was injunous to permit it to exist. They have junous to permit it to exist. property on the pretence that it was injurious to permit it to exist. They have
fixed the precedent that the Constitution
of 1787 can be altered by force, for they
compelled its amendment by the bayonet.
They have settled the precedent that the
decisions of the Supreme Court must
register their decrees and be reversed on
their demand, for they compelled the
Court to reverse their legal tender decision, and they packed that court so as to
make it conform to its wishes.

And when in the future all corporate

And when in the future all corporate property becomes more obnexious than it is now, and the Government of the Union And when in the future all corporate property becomes more obnoxious than it is now, and the Government of the Union takes possession of all of the railroads, telegraphs, mines, and manufacturing establishments, and pays for them with legal tender money, made out of wood-pulp and turned out by 10,000 printing presses, then the very people who have brought all this on themselves will cry aloud for the constitutional liberty for which the Confederates fought and died. Or when the Congress, on demand of the industrial interests, shall decree that twelve hours shall be a day's work and that fifty cents a day shall be legal pay for the legal day, then the great mass of the people who always must earn their daily bread by their daily to it will understand that the Confederate theory that government has no right to interfere with the industry of the citizen and that every man should have an equal opportunity for happiness is the only one which secures liberty to people and security to home. And when New England is represented in the Senate of the United States by two senators instead of twelve on the demand of the great States of Cahfornia, Texas, Chihuahua, and Niearagna then she will understand that a constitution ought to be a shield and not a sword.

When the Colonies rebelled in 1775 William Pitt thanked God that the English beyond the sea had the manhood to resist usurpation of power, and it is the opinion to-day of leading historians that the failure of the Colonies would have resulted in the overthrow of the liberties of England, which would only have been re-established, if ever, after untold suffering and blood. I say here, now, that the failure of the Confederacy was the overthrow of limited government and was a misfortune to the great mass of the people, the workingmen and women of the whole country, and that if their condition

he workingmen and women of the whole ountry, and that if their condition a ever to be ameliorated it will be by the application of the principles of the Confederates that every one shall have the Confederates that every one shall have a full, fair, and equal opportunity for happiness in life, and that Government has no right to interfere with his liberty of thought, of action, of labor, or of exchange. The future will show that it would have been wiser to have adopted the Reformed Constitution of Montgomery than to have established the revolutionary Government at Washington, for the reformed Union with discordant elements excluded and new guarantees for liberty adopted would have been stronger, more secure, and better than the one created by the Revolution, by Reconstruction, Force, and Fraud.

A PERMANENT CHARACTER.

This struggle of the Confederates, men and women, for a generation against pov-erty, defeat, and despair, in defence of family, of home, and of country, of civiliation, of noner, and of fight one as forci-de as history has recorded. The struggle of the New England man with the forces of nature and the wilderness has made him self-reliant and true. The effort of the southerner against the savage, his enhim self-relant and true. The can't of
the southerner against the savage, his endurance against his climate, has made him
truthful, brave, and generous, but the herole endurance of our men and women for
this generation against force and power,
against suffering and ease, have impressed
qualities on the race that at all times
everywhere make themselves telt. The
men who held Marye's Heights can withstand every temptation to do wrong. The
men who charged McClellan at Cold Harbor can undertake any enterprise where
courage tells. Where anything, be it
power or money or honor or happiness,
is attainable, men will strive for it and
its every struggle in life, whether for
control of men or of means, courage, fortitude, intelligence, fidelity, will prevail.
It is amusing to hear the surprise constantly manifested by northern visitors at
the development and progress of the South,
and more amusing to hear it so complacently attributed to northern energy
and enterprise. They are wrong and they
are right. They are wrong for it is southplacently attributed to northern energy and enterprise. They are wrong and they are right. They are wrong, for it is south-ern brains and muscle, energy, and enter-prise which is building up the South. They are right, because they themselves developed and made necessary the quali-ties in the South which are accomplishing these results. Their war, their recon-struction, their effort to subvert society and rout the bottom rail on top, have weldand put the bottom rail on top, have weld-ed us into a solid mass and aroused ener-gies unknown that will beat them in the struggle for material development and ideas that will govern this republic as

long as it lasts.

But we are in greater danger now than we ever were from McClellan or Hooker

we ever were from McClellan or Hooker or Pope or Grant.

Material development is progressing with constantly accelerating force. Wealth is accumulating. Booms, plutocracy, worship of money, are all impressing the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and that success is the highest duty, and our danger is that the very civilization of industrialism which we spent so much blood and so many lives to resist may at last overwhelm the institutions of our ancestors and the principles which we have intors and the principles which we have in

The report also recommended that the camps throughout the State do all in their power to secure an appropriation of \$20,000 annually for the maintenance of the Home. The report to organize the Sons of Veterans and allow them representation in the Grand Camp was referred Lack to the committee. Resolutions of respect to the memory of General John R. Cooke, past commander, were adopted by a rising rote.

THE LIBBY-HILL SPATUE. The Camp unanimously a topted a resolution to raise funds for the erection of a statue on Libby Hill in Richmoud.

The report and recommendation of the Grand Commander were entirely a top ted. A resolution was adopted asking the permission of the family of the late General Legent E. Johnston to move his remains and the control of the loseph E. Johnston to move his remains to OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:
General Commander, Colonel W.P. Smith,
of Lee Camp, Richmond; First Licatenant-Commander, Colonel Thomas A.
Brander, of Lee Camp, Richmond; Second
Lieutenant-Commander, Colonel W. G.
McCabe, of A. P. Hill Camp, Petersburg;
Third Lieutenant-Commander, D. M. Lee,
of Maury Camp, Fredericksburg; Quartermaster-General, Major Washington Taylor,
of Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Norfolk; Inspector-General, Colonel James M. Binford, of Stenewall Camp, Portsmouth,
Commissary-General, B. D. Tucker, of
Pickett Camp, Norfolk; Surgeon-General,
R. B. Stofer, of Lee Camp, Richmond,
Every camp in the State was represented.

A RICHMOND ALDERMAN MARRIED. Decision in the Carleton Marks Case Post-

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] PETERSUURG, VA., June 10.—Washington Petersburg, Va.. June 10.—Washington-Street Methodist Episcopal church was the scene of an interesting marriage this morning, the parties to which were Mr. N. D. Hargrove, an alderman and prominent citizen of Richmond, and Miss Emma Brown, daughter of Mr. Robert A. Brown, of this city. The church was filled on the occasion, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. C. Bledsoe, officiated. Messrs. George A. Thompson, W. M. Lewis, John Thayer, and R. E. Lunsford acted as ushers. The couple left on a bridal trip to the North via Norfolk.

a bridal trip to the North cia Norfolk.

Judge B. A. Hancock, of the Circuit Court, announced from the bench to day that he would not render his decision on the petition of Carleton H. Marks for a new trial until Friday. The paper in this case covers over 300 pages of closely-written and typewritten matter, and the Judge has been so constantly engaged with his courts for some weeks past that he has been unable to give that connected attention to the case that he desired, especially as many novel and important pecially as many novel and important points have been raised.

points have been raised.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A curious and well-nigh serious accident occurred this morning about one or two hundred yards below the Appomattox depot. Mathew Thomas, an aged colored man living over in Blandford, was walking along the side of the railroad track bearing upon his shoulder a long plank. As the express train from Richmond to Norfolk approached behind him the old man turned partially around to see that he was out of danger, when the end of the plank was struck by the engine. Thomas was knocked violently upon his head and quite painfully injured. He was cut upon the side of the neck and face by the plank.

AN ASSISTANT PASTOR.

It is understood that the vestry of Grace church have made arrangements for the calling of an assistant rector to relieve in part the labors of the venerable Dr. Gibson. The assistant will probably be called from the graduating class at the Episcopal High School this month.

A magisterial commission had before it to-day the case of a young white woman who was suspected of lunacy. The facts seemed to develop a case of "moral insanity," but the commission declined to send her to an asylum.

her to an asylum. VOTING CONTEST.

An interesting voting contest is now in progress among the Junior Order of Mechanics in this city for the ugliest man in the order, to whom an appropriate badge is to be presented. While the Fetersburg men are generally fine-looking, it is yet understood that several men who can lay claim to some striking traits of homeliness have been found and their friends are vigorously pressing their right to the badge.

badge.

Fire broke out on the roof of William Scott's house, north of the jail, this morning, but the flames were extinguished without much damage.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. Auspicious Opening of the Season of '91-

Arriving Visitors-Improvements, (Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., June 8 White Sulfhur Springs, W. Va., June 8. The number of arrivals already registered indicates that the summer procession is about to proceed and has headed for this famous resort. Major Eakle presides with his usual dignity, cordially welcoming and comfortably providing for all of his guests, who seem like one great family. Neither the mellowing impress of time nor the progressive spirit of the age change the distinguishing characteristics of this place. It may be said of the "old White" as of Tennyson's "Brook":

"Men may come and men may go.

"Men may come and men may go. But I go on forever."

LOVELY VISTAS.
Some beautiful vistas have been opene range and more extensive prospect. Although so early some lovely young ladies lend their charms to the place. Among them a fair and accomplished debutant from your city. Some of the guests now here are: R. C. Brooks and wite, New Jersey; E. P. Herbert, Baltimore; E. A. Hoen, Richmond; C. D. Langhorne and family, Richmond; S. M. Hall, Kentucky; C. H. Kellogg, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. C. Henley and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. Ragsdale, Chatham, Va.; Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia; Thomas Martindale and son, Philadelphia; Mrs. Austen, Baltimore; Miss Musten, Baltimore; Miss Woods, Baltimore; Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, New York; Mr. F. F. Owen and wife, New York; Mr. F. F. Owen and wife, New York; Mrs. Banks, New York; Miss Work; Miss Work; Miss Ambril Walker, New York; Mrs. Gambrill and child, New York; Mrs. Gambrill and child, New York; Henry Mayand family, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Stuart and family, Virginia, COMING COTTAGERS.

become the models of a higher social standard and worth Carostandard and the perpetuators of a higher social astandard and the principles of the principle

## REMOVED THE TAXES.

PORTSMOUTH WILL NOT BE OUT-DONE BY BIG NORFOLK.

Schooner "Wattella" Springs Aleak-Manchester's Firemen Will Join-The Western Union Must Pay.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. Nonrolk, June 10 .- Norfolk some time ago removed the taxes on transportation ompanies for doing business in the city, and last night the City Council of Ports-mouth followed suit and removed the same taxes in order to encourage all companies to do business on that side of the

The schooner Wattella, Captain Garland, from Richmond, with a cargo of pig-iron from Richmond, with a cargo of pig-tron for New Haven, when off Cape Charles on Monday morning sprung aleak. She arrived here yesterday afternoon leaking 1,500 strokes an hour. The Captain noted protest this morning and a survey was held and repairs ordered.

The last of the stranded Otine Opera Company succeeded in getting away from this city last night.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. Mr. Quisenbery, pastor-elect of Berkley-Avenue Baptist church, will be installed on Sunday night. Rev. George J. Hobday will be here from Salem to participate in the ceremonies.

The initial steps for the erection of another cotton-factory in Berkley have

been taken.

The Secretary of the State Firemen's Association reports that the Manchester fire department is making preparation to join the association. The Berkley and South Boston departments are also to fol-PAY UP OR GO.

The Western Union Telegraph Company declines to pay the tax of \$100 per annum assessed by the city of Portsmouth for ocassessed by the city of Portsmouth for oc-cupying the streets, as the courts in other States have declared such assessment ille-gal. As a result the City Council last night directed the clerk to notify the man-ager in Norfolk that unless the tax is paid the poles and lines will be removed from the streets of Portsmouth.

One of the presses of the Seaboard Com-

One of the presses of the Seaboard Compress Company is being taken down for removal to Texas.

Rev. W. C. Vaden, of Berkley, left yesterday for Murfreesboro, N. C., to deliver the commencement address before the Wesleyan Feumale College.

The Board of Supervisors of Norfolk county have fixed the county levy at forty-five cents on the \$100.

Nev. J. W. Carroll, of Wright-Memorial thurch, and family have gone to the moun-LARGE ENTRIES.

It is said that on Albemarle sound up-wards of 1.000 entries of oyster-beds, cov-ering 50.000 acres, have been made. East Hanover Presbytery meets in this city on the 16th instant.

Ministers Expelled for Heresy. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
Privature, June 10.—This morning the six young ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church -charged with heresy were expelled from the Church Synod. The vote was 95 to 37.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stemach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:
"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had

but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not caten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an ! nense amount of good. It gave me an appe. 4, and my food relished and satisfied the craving a nad previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, three all-gone feeling: I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. Page, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla goldby all druggists. 21; six for 25. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

## CHAMPION REPAIRS WANTED.

Reapers, Mowers, and Binders

Sections, Knives, Bolts, Castings,

THE NEW WHITELEY MACHINES

Tricycle Mower, and Open-End Binder for sale and on exhibition by

Isaac S. Jower, STATE AGENT,

1528 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

BARGAINS WALL PAPER
THE LANGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK
of Wall Papers in Philadelphia, which we sell to the
consumer at wholessle price, Sampies sent to all parts the United States FREE!
BY Send for samples and compare our good and services. with CHAS. M. N. KILLEN, 614 S. 20th St.

Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c. brought on by indiscretions and excesses, radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC FILLS.

Price \$1.00 per box, by mail. Send for Circular. 162 William St., N. Y. de 18-Th&wtDe 13

WINCHESTER & CO. Chemists

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1891. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—The firm of J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. J. English having sold his entire interest in said firm to N. V. Randolph. The said N. V. Randolph assumes all the liabilities of J. J. English growing out of the partnership.

The business will be continued from this date under the firm-name of J. W. RANDOLPH & CO. J. W. RANDOLPH,

je 9-5t J. W. RANDOLPH, N. V. RANDOLPH. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO-THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN E. J. FAGAN
AND JAMES E. EDWARDS, doing business at
No. 805 east Cary street, this city, under the
firm-name of E. FAGAN & CO., is this day
dissolved. Neither partner is authorized to receive any money due to the concern. All claims
due to the concern must be paid to W. W. Cosby,
Jr., trustee, and all claims against us must be
presented to him.

E. FAGAN & CO., having this day made to me,
as trustee, a deed conveying all their property

as trustee, a deed conveying all their prope of every kind and description, including all de due them, all parties are notified that I am only person authorized to receive debts du them, and payments must accordingly be to me at once. W. W. COSBY, Jr., Trustee Lance 8, 1801.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

PAINTS.—WE CARRY A FULL ine of painters' materials, of which we guarantee the purity. BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, ENAMEL PAINTS, VARNISH, STAINS, ETC.

ap 30-sod2m 715 EAST MAIN STREET.

Tough glass lamp-chimneys. EVERYBODY RIDE Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" are made of tough glass. They rarely break except from accident.

GEO. A. MACHETH & CO.

Combined with Great Refracting Power, THEY ARE AS TRANSPARENT COLORLESS AS LIGHT ITSELF. [From Ex-Governor Ireland, of Texas.]

Mr. A. K. Hanekes:

Dear Sir,—it gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time , and with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness, and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. Respectfully yours,

[From the Ex-Governor of Arkansas.]

[From the Ex-Governor of Arkansas.] Mr. A. K. Hawkes:

Having used A. K. Hawkes's New Crystallized Loneos for some months, I have found them the finest glasses I ever used. SIMON P. HUGHER, All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the

R. G. CABELL, Jr., & CO., RICHMOND.

A. K. HAWKES,

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.

Lens-Grinding Plant, 19 Decadur street,

Main Office and Sales-Room, 12 Whitehall street **POSSIBLY** 

# Some of these gentlemen, who from personal

Electronicise
TRADE MARK.)

to their friends as a cure for disease:

I'T'S OUR BUSINESS. Don't impose on THEIR time and patience. NO. N WEBB, PAUL PRATT, 416 E. Grace St., 1425 N. Y. A.K.e.

Richmond. Washington

Washington)

PICTUREFRAMING WATER-COLORS, PASTELS, OIL PAINTING.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Etc. ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ARTISTS' MATERIALS-ONLY STOCK IN VIRGINIA. SOL J. BINSWANGER'S, 213 east Broad street

WANTED, BY A FAMILY FOR SUMMER MONTHS A FURNISHED SUBERBAN HOUSE, convenient to street-cars. No small children. Best, care of furniture guaranteed and references exchanged, Address.

WANTED, BY A RELIABLE FIRM

MERCHANT TAILORING. HUNTER MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Pants to order, \$3; Suits, \$15 and upwards. je 11,27,Jy2,25,Au6,29,8e3,26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR. Must have best of references. Apply at CO.8,

WANTED, A YOUTH

A. SAKS & CO.

WANTED, TWO BOARDERS FOR very moderate. Apply at 514 north Nin tween Clay and Leigh streets. je l

WANTED, A PARTY TO JOIN ME

in good locality and share the cost of same. Ref-erences exchanged. ALPHA, DISPATCH office. je 11-11\* WW MEN for the Masonic Temple. Apply to H. W. WELLS, Exchange Hotel, city. je 10-21 PLANING-MILL FOREMAN

BUSINESS WANTS.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
are requested to call and see a GYNECOLOGICAL CHAIR made by Archer and in good
order which I have for sale.
GEORGE W. MAYO, Auctioneor,
je 11-Th&Su2t 24 north Ninth street.

RELIABLE MAN WITH \$500 CAN
connect himself Here with a New York cou-

WANTED, -A BANKING INSTI-

THE SOUTH THE GERMANIA

LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW
YORK LOCAL AND DISTRICT AGENTS for the
State of Virginia. Very liberal contracts and
satisfactory territory with be given good lite
agents. Address FLORIAN & MORRISON, Managers, care RICHMOND DISPARCH. 10-10-31\*

WANTED.—IF YOU WANT TENANTS place vacant houses with
BLANTON & GREEN,
819 Main street.

Renters, please notice. 819 Main street. CTUDY ECONOMY. my 24-1m 210 east Broad str

SMITHDEAL of Writing, Type writing PRACTICAL of Short-hand, Tsigra-with the state of the state o WANTED, MY FRIENDS AND

the public generally to keep in mind that I am selling 648-HOUSE COKE at the low figure of \$1.50 for 25 bushels. It will pay to buy more reduction only for a short while. Also, ALL KINDS OF COAL at lowest prices. SAWED and SPLFF WOOD at \$2.75 per half-cord.

1200 west Broad, 1805 east Cary. Phone 407. "Phone 165. my 27-61, kteoddt CHARLES H. PAGE. LOST, ON JUNE 9rH, BETWEEN the poorhouse burying-ground and the Mechanicsville cometery, a STAE-FACED SILVER WATCH. The finder will be paid 85 on its return to No. 1419 east Main street. 16 11-11\* DELILAH SMITH (colored).

Ci

0 0 5

STARKE'S DIXIE PLOW-WORKS, THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE No. 7 south Fifteenth street, my 26-Tu, Th&Su

TAKE NOTICE, HENRICO COUNTY TAX-PAYERS.

County tax-payers are hereby notified that I shall at once proceed to settle my accounts as Treasurer, and that it is impossible for me to grant any includence to delinquents. If unpaid bills of 1890 now in hand are not settled by the 15th of June, which is the extreme limit I can give by law, the collectors are instructed to leavy at once for the amount due.

I am now selling lands for the delinquent taxes of 1880. Parties interested are requested to come to the Treasurer's office and redeem their land.

The Treasurer's office will be open daily from 9 to 5 oclock for the accommodation of these who wish to pay their taxes.

GEORGE R. ANDERSON, Treasurer of Henrico County.

Treasurer of Henrico County.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HENRICO COURTHOUS
une 3, 1891. OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES, CITY HALL.
RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1891, NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive OHY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1801. M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th
M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th
M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th
M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th
M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th
M the whole or one half is not paid by the 30th estant. 5 PEB CENT WILL BE ADDING A the ordinance provides that unless ONE HAI 8 PAID IN JUNE the whole amount with pe By sadded is does at case, and if not paid before EPTEMBER 187, the JOSCAR is pequired ovy. (See City Ordinances, chapter 18 sec sens (male or female) who own personal property are assessed, and will please call and settles n 7.) Il males twenty-one years of age and all per

Paving, Pipe, and Sewer-connection bills are payable in the same manner as taxes, and a office open until 6 P. M.

F. W. CUNNINGHAM,

[10 2-1m Collector of City Tages.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M. Manifest closed one hour before saling time.

Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., arriving in Richmond MONDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

6:45 A. M. arrives Elba-6:05 A. M.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading SCHED saud for points beyond New York.

Freights received daily until 3 P. M.
Prasequers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, THESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and Charles of the Chesapoake and Ohlo roil-

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS by the Chesaposake and Ohio railway (vis Newport News) at 3:00 P. M. and by Richmond and Petersburg railroad (same days) at 9 A. M. will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street, and de 4 Company's wharf, Rocketts.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT

COMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER
LINE. Cheapest and most pleasant route to old Point, RORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEW-PORT NEWS, CLARE 30NT, and JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT by elegant salcon steamer ARIEL leaving Richmond EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 7 A. M. Street-care go directly to steamers' what. Fare to old Point or Norfolk, \$1.50; second cass, \$1.50 or Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York same afternoon, James river by daylight. Great togets line. Cheapest route.

FREIGHTS

Freight received daily for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, SMITHFIELD, HAMPION, OLD
POINT, WAVERLY, HICKSFORD, and ALEXANDRIA, VA.; WASHINGTON, D. C.; NEWBERNE, WASHINGTON, TARBORO, N. C.; all
stations on the Alibride and Darville ratiroad,
Seaboard and Roamoke ratiroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, Farmville and Powhatan railroad,
and Eastern Sorte Carolina, and all regular landings on James river, at LOWEST RATES, and
through bills issued.

EXCURSIONS
by NIGHT of DAY to NORFOLK, OLD FOINT,

by NIGHT or DAY to NORFOLK, OLD POINT, VIRGINIA BEACH, OCEAN VIEW, and DUTCH 3AP can now be becoked to the coming season. LUCIEN B. TATUM, Vice-President, No. 1117 Main street and Rocketts. IRVIN WEISIGER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

M. Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers ceived till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer 15 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts, W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

Seneral Agents, Philadelphia. RAILROAD LINES. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 31, 1891. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.: 2:55 A. M. SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily to Atlenta, Augusts, and points South. Connects at Greensbord for Durham and Raleigh; at Salisbury for Western North Carolina. Passengers can take sleeper at 9 F. M. Through sleepers from Danville South. Connects at Mosley's junction with Farmville and Powhatan railroad at KEN-VILLE for Charkeville, Oxford, Henderson, Durham, and Esleigh. A CAR goes through from Richmond to Raisigh. Through sleepers from Danville South. At Danville connects with the WASHINGTON AND SOUTH-WEST-ERN VESTBULE LIMITED.

6:00 P. M. LOCAL, daily, except Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. 7:00 A. M.) 4:10 P. M.) From Atlants and Augusta. 8:45 A. M. From Amelia Courthouse.

Highest prices paid for GENTLEMEN'S CAST-OFF CLOTHING. Call on or address BUYER,

THE PAVORITE ROUTE NORTH THE PAVORITE ROUTE NORTH

> LEAVE RICHMOND: TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M. eteamer at West Point.
>
> TRAIN No. 16, 4:45 P. M.
>
> BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily, except Sunday for West Point, connecting with York-River steamers for Baltimore. At Baltimore steamers connect with Baltimore and Oblo railroad for Washington, Philadelphia and New York.
>
> Steamers leave Baltimore 5 P. M. daily, except

TRAIN NO. 40, 7:40 A. M.

LOCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday, leaves
Twenty-third street for Worl Point and intermediate points.
Ticket-office at station foot of Virginia, street.
Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 9 R. M. to 2:55
A. M.
City ticket-office—901 cast Main street.
801. HAAS,
Traffic Manager, General Passenger Agent.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD
TIME-TABLE.
Commencing SUNDAY, May 24, fact at 24,
M., trains on this road will will run as follows.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond. Petersburg.

43 7:00 A. M. 8:10 A. M. 33 9:00 A. M. 9:35 A. M. 23 9:15 A. M. 10:00 A.

BAILBOAD LINES,

331 \*9:00 A. M. 9:35 A. M. 923 \*9:15 A. M. 10:00 A. M. 30 \*10:05 A. M. 10:50 A. M. 41 \*12:40 P. M. 1:20 P. M. 27 \*2,58 P. M. 3:25 P. M. 353 F. M. 353 P. M. 45 455 P. M. 6:40 P. M. 37 \*11:30 P. M. 15:20 A. M. 37 \*11:30 P. M. 15:20 A. M.

TRAINS NORTHWARD

14 \*7:05 A. M. 7:44 A. M. 42 8:30 A. M. 9:45 A. M. 34 \*11:05 A. M. 11:45 A. M. 38 \*12:255 P. M. 1:40 P. M. 78 \*5:30 P. M. 0:28 P. M. 36 \*8:00 P. M. 0:38 P. M. 40 \*7:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 40 \*7:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. \*Daily.

STOPPING PLACES

No. 27 stops on signal at Ma No. 27 stopp on signal to be passengers purchasing to ke ping-places for this train s Nos. 32, 35, 37, 38, 30, 40, will stop on signal at all state PULLMAN-CAR S On Train Nos. 14 and ween New York and Tamp

Richmond ... \*0:00 A. M. Norfolk Richmond ... \*0:45 P. M. Norfolk Norfolk ... \*8:15 A. M. Richm Norfolk ... \*4:00 P. M. Richm

The trains leaving Richmon Norfolk at 4 P. M. are sold to two points, and passengers change of cars. Close conte-tion of the content the content of the con

se04 A. M. leaves Byrd-S. stops only at Milford, Fred-and Widewater

11:50 A. M. le 7:00 P. M.

8:50 A. M. austives of

9:30 P. M. arrives at By FREDERICKSBURG AC

4:13 P. M. leaves Elba, burg at 0:40 P. 8:26 A. M., arrives Ella, lon-urg 6:05 A. M. ASHLAND TRAIN 6:24 P. M. leaves Etha. Arr

E. T. D MYERS, General Superior FARMVILLE AND PO RAILROAD COMPAN GENERAL OFFICES 703 EAST M SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY LEAVE RICHMOND

3:00 P. M., ris Riemmond and for Parmyillo and a Mosoley Junction.

General Freight and I SCHEDGLE IN REPECT SLAVE RICHMOND, BYRD-STREET STATUS

11:30 P. M. Daily, via Peter

eaving Petersburg daily at Reanexe to Memphis and New hange No. 17—Through ear Richmond to Ro ladford No. 3—Pullman Steeper R

man Sleeping-Car Old cinnati. Solid vestifule Dining-Car and Pu-donsville to Cincinnali TRAINS ABBIVE AT RICHMO

nath. 7:45 P. M. daily, except Sunday. 10:50 A. M. and 0:50 P. M. daily fro Station: Broad street near Seven JAMES-RIVER DIVISION.

LEAVE BICHMOND 9:00 A. M. daily for Lynchburg. Natural Lexington, and Clifton Forse for (chair) Car Richmond to Forse, excepting on Sanday Sorte, excepting on Sanday except Sunday for Lyuchburge at 0 A. M. daily for Bridge, Lexington, and Forge, Sleeping-Car to Lynchburge.

ROOK AND JOB WORK NEAT

6:30 P. M. daily from Clifton Forse 8:20 A. M. except Sunday from Clifton Station: Eighth and Canal streets. For further information apply to